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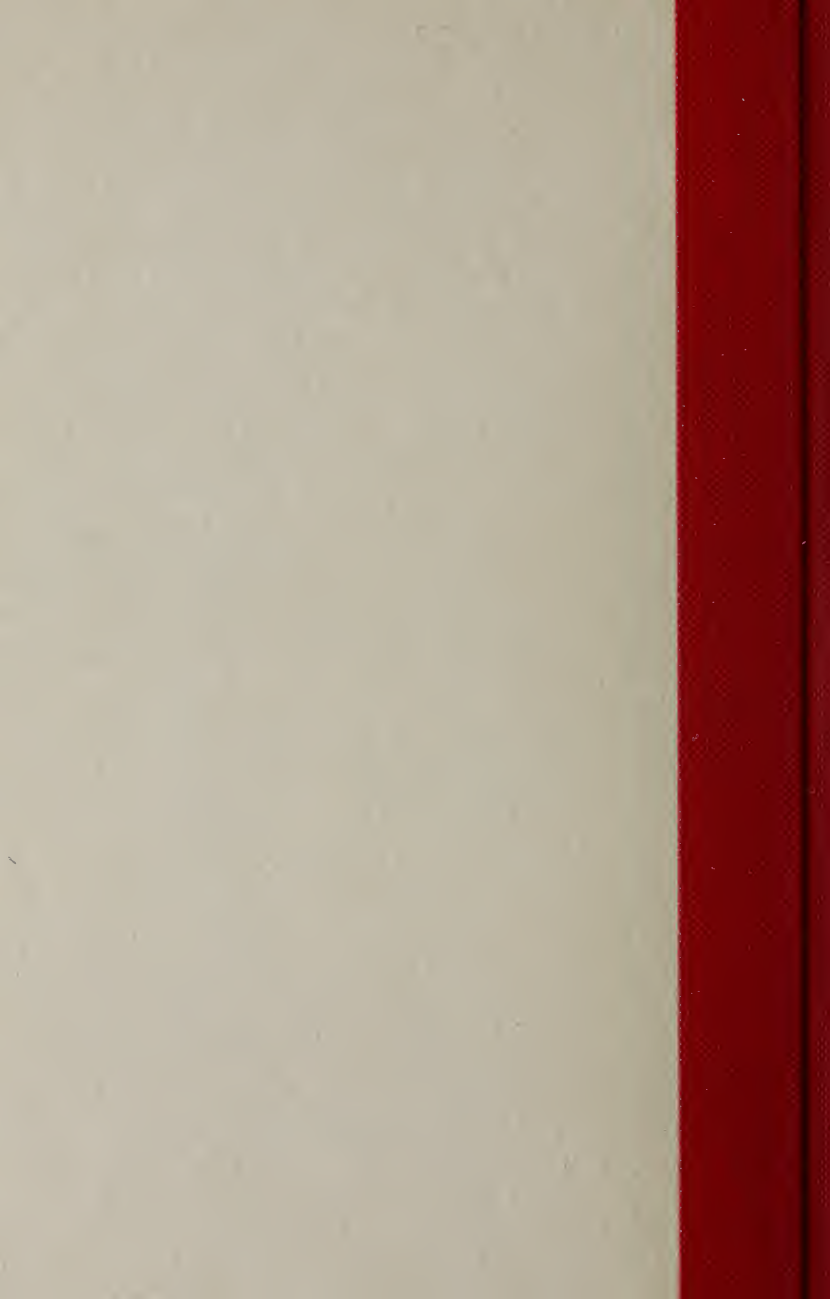
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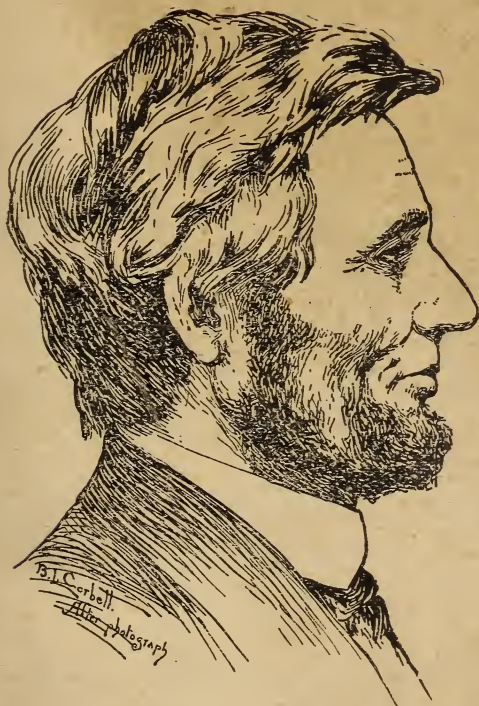
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**LINCOLN REPUBLICAN**  
**BOOKLET No. 3.**

PAMPHLET  
COLLECTION



*A. Lincoln*



LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

*League*

BOOKLET No. 3.

LINCOLN,

McKINLEY,

BRYAN.



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“Those who deny freedom for others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.”—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Complete Works of Lincoln,  
Vol. I, p. 533.

Gift

Mrs. Edwin C. Dinwiddie,

Dec. 25, 1885

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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(All capitals and italics used in the quoted matter in this booklet are the editor's.)

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The purpose of this booklet is to direct public attention to three prominent Americans, all of whom are the central figures in the political campaign of 1900. These are Lincoln, McKinley and Bryan. Portraits of each of these will add interest to the contents of this little book.

Mr. Lincoln, who was martyred in 1865 at the very zenith of his career, has nevertheless lived in every political campaign since that date; and his place of honor in our nation's history is as fixed and enduring as that history.

During all the past political campaigns of this nation's life, certain honored names have entered into the contests, as of those having authority. Previous to our civil war, the names most often quoted, were those of Washington, Jefferson and Adams, and later, of Jackson, Clay, Webster.

The Civil War brought another to the front, and now for nearly a half century the name of Lincoln

towers among the immortals. It is remarked that as in 1858 to 1860 Mr. Lincoln constantly quoted the name and speeches of Jefferson, so at the present time, Mr. Bryan in 1896, and more especially in 1899 and 1900, constantly quotes from Mr. Lincoln. It is evident that Mr. Bryan finds inspiration and guidance in the political teachings of Lincoln, and as these are always in accord with the Americanism of Jefferson, it is usual for Mr. Bryan to make Jefferson and Lincoln the pillars of his strongest arguments.

#### A MARKED CONTRAST.

A marked and suggestive contrast is found, in the silence of the supporters of the administration of President McKinley, who seem in their contempt for the "Little Americans," to be willing to repudiate our national declaration of independence, and to include in the list of "Little Americans" whom we have left behind outgrown, and for whom we have no further use, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Is it not well, however, for those of us who revere Abraham Lincoln and hold him in our memories and in our hearts, as truest and greatest as well as best of Americans, to recall his words?

These quoted sayings of Lincoln are all taken from the "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln" edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. The authenticity of these has never been, and can never be questioned, and taken together they present Mr. Lincoln as he was in life, a lover of liberty. As he was a genuine lover of liberty he demanded liberty for others as well as for himself.



"I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves, it should be, first those who desire it for themselves, and secondly *those who desire it for others*.—Vol. II, page 662, March 17, 1865.

The above was one of Mr. Lincoln's latest public utterances.

"No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent. This is the leading principle—the sheet anchor of American republicanism."—Vol. I, page 195, Lincoln in debate with Douglas.

Mr. Lincoln did not think that an indefensible war for conquest, laid upon citizens the duty to support such a war without protest, and in Congress took the same views of duty, as those held at the present time by Senators Hoar and Pettigrew and by Ex-Governor Boutwell, Gen. Schurz, Ex-Senators Sherman, Henderson (of Missouri) and many others.

#### WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A "TRAITOR"?

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lincoln in explanation of his vote supporting a resolution offered by Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, declaring that our war with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by President Polk, and speaking of the president, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I more than suspect that already he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of Abel is crying to Heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive (what I will not now stop to give my opinion concerning) to involve the two coun-

tries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory, that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood, he plunged into it, and has swept on and on, till disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where.

How like the half insane mumblings of a fever dream is the whole war part of his late message. - - - As I have said before, he knows not where he is. He is a bewildered, confounded, and miserably perplexed man. God grant he may be able to show there is not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexities."—Vol. I, page 106, Jan. 12, 1848.

Mr. Lincoln does not appear to have had much respect for promises of kindness and "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people in exchange for their liberties.

#### ARGUMENTS FOR ENSLAVING A PEOPLE.

"Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are those arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of kingcraft were always of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people,—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. Turn it whatever way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king, as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent." — Vol. I, page 259, July 10, 1858.

Mr. Lincoln evidently contemplated the danger of stretching the prerogative of the executive—and called attention to the wise restraints of the constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION GIVES THE WAR-MAKING POWER  
ONLY TO CONGRESS.

“The provision of the constitution giving the war making power to congress, was dictated as I understand it by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their peoples in wars, pretending generally if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us.”—Vol. I, p. 112, Letter to W. H. Herndon.

LINCOLN FORESAW THE PRESENT TIME.

Still, Mr. Lincoln, with a wise forecast, apprehended the coming of that time when the liberties of this country would be menaced, and he wrote with great care as follows:

“But soberly it is now no child’s play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation. The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society; and yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashinglly calls them ‘glittering generalities.’ Another bluntly calls them ‘self-evident lies.’ Others insidiously argue that they apply to ‘superior races.’ These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect, the supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of class, caste and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them

or they will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it.

“All honor to Jefferson, to the man, who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times and so to embalm it there that today, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression.”—Vol. I, page 532, Letter to H. L. Pierce et al.

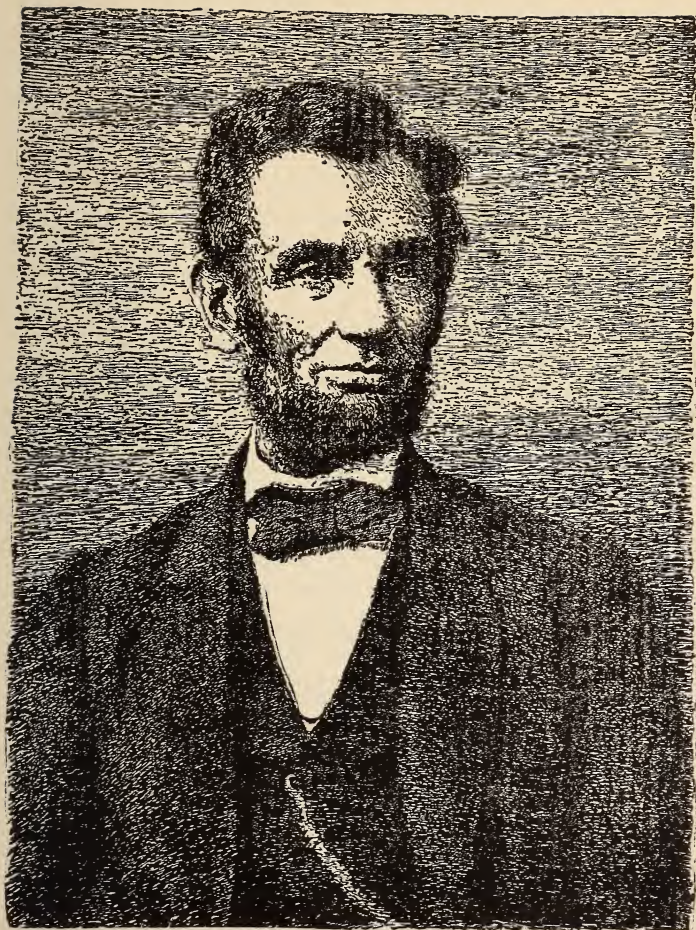
Again, Mr. Lincoln solemnly warned this people against loss of their liberties.

“It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”—Vol. II, page 439, From Gettysburg Address.

A final quotation from Mr. Lincoln expresses the hope that he had, that when our nation's liberties should be threatened, we might save them at the ballot box, rather than by bloody revolution, and he teaches us our duty in this crisis of 1900.

“To give the victory to the right, not bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only are necessary. Thanks to our good old constitution and organizations under it, these alone are necessary. It only needs that every thinking





ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



man shall go to the polls and without fear and prejudice vote as he thinks."—Vol. I, page 427.

These extracts from Lincoln's addresses all speak the one unswerving devotion to liberty—not to liberty for one nation or for one race, not for our nation or our race, but "liberty for all men and everywhere." They repudiate that accursed doctrine of "our country, right or wrong," a devilish phrase, coined by evil men to mislead weak men, and his words by their spirit teach that holy patriotism which finds expression thus, "Our country—we will live and die to keep it right, and to set it right when it is wrong."

Lincoln Republicans turn to Lincoln's words for a living inspiration. When any man turns away from the words of Lincoln, his Republicanism is not of the Lincoln type, or it is sick unto death.

#### LINCOLN IN HISTORY.

The place of Lincoln in our nation's history is assured beyond change or question. He stands as the representative American of the century. He represents the traditions of the founders of the republic, and the best thought of his own time. This will be the verdict of history: ENGRAVED DEEPER THAN ALL ELSE IN THE CHARACTER AND LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS THE FACT THAT HE LOVED LIBERTY FOR LIBERTY'S SAKE, AND DEMANDED IT FOR ALL MEN, FOR ALL RACES, FOR ALL NATIONS, AND EVERYWHERE.







WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



**“Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government by the people must be by the people and not a few of the people. It must rest upon the free consent of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression, or usurpation, or by any form of injustice, is soon dethroned.”**—Wm. McKinley, at New England dinner in New York City, in 1890.

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**“I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression.”**—From message of President McKinley to Congress, April 11, 1898.



## WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

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The next prominent figure in the campaign of 1900 is that of William McKinley. He has, for years, been a leader in the Republican party, and while in the cleavage in that party, during the past two years he has parted company from Boutwell, John Sherman, Edmunds, Hoar, Schurz, Henderson, and a host of others, "Lincoln Republicans," he still remains the leader of those who are held irresistibly within party lines, led by Platt of New York, Quay of Pennsylvania, Hanna of Ohio, Tanner of Illinois, and those other representatives of "practical politics."

What has been the past of Wm. McKinley and how can we, from that past, forecast his future?

In 1890 Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

*"Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government by the people must be by the people and not a few of the people. It must rest upon the free consent of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression, or usurpation, or by any form of injustice, is soon dethroned."*—Wm. McKinley, at New England dinner in New York City, in 1890.

These noble words would be worthy of Lincoln. At the time these words were spoken all Lincoln Republicans echoed these utterances with approval, and looked forward to McKinley as one who would help keep the Republican party true to its early traditions.

As a member of congress Mr. McKinley was a most positive opponent of the gold standard, and bitterly denounced Cleveland and his gold standard policies. As a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1896, he gave assurance to the advocates of the gold standard that he would be their man and do their will. At the same time he, through his closest friends, inserted in the Republican national platform of 1896 that clause intended to mislead and cheat Republican bimetallicists, pledging the Republican party to promote international bimetallicism. This was fully understood by most of us Lincoln Republicans, many of us bimetallicists, and others approving the single standard. This double dealing was not approved by either class, but we condoned this duplicity, or ignored it in 1896—and voted with our party.

WHAT IS MCKINLEY'S OFFICIAL RECORD AS PRESIDENT?

When the question of Cuban independence became the engrossing issue—the nation demanded it—quite generally we Lincoln Republicans approved the hesitation of President McKinley in precipitating war, preferring the peaceful methods of diplomacy. When, however, after the destruction of the Maine the nation, in its intense feeling, demanded immediate war, we generally approved the course taken by the president, and gave him our loyal support.



Especially did we approve those words so often quoted from his message to Congress:

*"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression."*—From message of President McKinley to Congress, April 11, 1898.

These quoted words were statesmanlike, patriotic and liberty loving, and have the sound of an echo from Abraham Lincoln. How do they accord with the proclamation to the Filipinos of eight months later:

**THE FILIPINOS BOUGHT AND SOLD WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.**

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth instant, and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired, and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands become immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor, and bay of Manila, is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory." — Proclamation of President McKinley to the Filipinos, Dec. 21, 1898.

From the date of that proclamation, which avowed the purpose of the president to enforce sovereignty by the naval and military power of the United States, announced weeks in advance of the legal authority (if any) which President McKinley claims under the Spanish

treaty, not then ratified by the United States senate, and while the treaty was still merely a written paper, having no legal effect, President McKinley has ruthlessly and relentlessly pursued that policy of "Criminal Aggression," demanding sovereignty over the Philippines.

The Lincoln Republicans who elected President McKinley have been forced by this proclamation and its attempted enforcement, to study the facts relating to the Philippines and the Filipinos. These indisputable facts are briefly as follows, and are substantiated by Senate Document number 62, and the report of Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the United States army in the Philippines; by the report of the Philippine Commission, and by other official and non-official papers.

These indisputable facts have been repeatedly stated on the floor of the United States senate, by Senator Geo. F. Hoar (Republican), from Massachusetts; by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and others; also by members of the house of representatives on the floor of that branch of congress; also in many speeches and in many leading newspapers, by Ex-Senators Boutwell, Schurz, Henderson (of Missouri) and others; and by many other Lincoln Republicans, who aided in electing President McKinley in 1896. They all agree as to the substantial accuracy of the following

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATING TO OUR PHILIPPINE WAR.

First: When we began the prosecution of our war against the Spanish in the Philippines, the native Filipinos were successfully waging a revolutionary war for independence.



Second: The consular representatives of the United States at Singapore and Hongkong united with Admiral Dewey in an invitation to Gen. Aguinaldo to return to Luzon, to arm and to lead the insurgent Filipinos, and to co-operate with the forces of the United States against the Spaniards.

Third: The Filipinos, under the leadership of Gen. Aguinaldo, co-operated as allies ably, bravely and efficiently, with the United States forces against the Spanish, from May, 1898, to July of the same year, and until the surrender of Manila.

During this same period the Filipinos established, with the concurrence of the local commanders of our naval and military forces, a successful, and orderly civil government, throughout the greater part of the islands.

Fourth: The Filipinos are a race particularly well fitted for maintaining an independent government, in proof of which the evidence is overwhelming.

Fifth: The Filipinos expected national independence, and from the first gave open and public expression of this hope and expectation, and had no positive knowledge of the purpose of President McKinley to assert sovereignty over the Philippines prior to his proclamation of Dec. 21, 1898, above referred to.

Sixth: The Filipinos acted with commendable self-control and infinite patience until the United States forces began an attack upon them, February 4th, 1899, and after the attack upon them had begun, and was being continued by Gen. Otis, the Filipinos sought to establish a neutral zone and avoid further hostilities, but

were denied this by Gen. Otis, who replied that the fighting must go on.

Seventh: This war of Criminal Aggression has been continued by President McKinley since February 4, 1899. During this fateful period this war has cost this nation many lives and much treasure. It has cost the brave Filipinos, fighting half-armed and half-disciplined against our well-equipped and trained soldiers, many thousand lives and countless ruined and devastated homes.

The cost to us is, however, far beyond expression in numerals of human lives lost and millions of dollars wasted. It has cost us the loss of the confidence and friendship of the brave and patriotic Filipinos, whom we welcomed as invited allies, and then denying them a hearing, both at Washington, and at the conference where their fate was to be decided, we bought of Spain as cattle are bought.

It has lost to us the friendship and confidence of all sister republics and all lovers of liberty throughout the world. During a year of national treachery we have tarnished the glory we had won during more than a century of honor.

More to be deplored than all else, we have so debauched the public conscience that all this evil-doing has not called out that universal protest, which in any previous period of our history would have made impossible this treacherous blow struck at the heart of liberty, by her youngest and her heretofore cherished children. And all for nothing. All that we can have of value, a naval base and coaling station at Manila, were ours for

the asking, and with them the never to be withdrawn confidence and good will of the first Republic of the Orient.

Already we are cursed by the Nemesis which follows closely on evil-doing and in the outcry of Porto Rico, as we attempt to apply to this little island our Imperial policy, we catch a faint note of the "wrath to come" from the millions of Filipinos.

WHAT VERDICT WILL HISTORY PRONOUNCE UPON

WILLIAM MCKINLEY?

Charged with the guilt of the lives of our brave American soldiers slain in a war of "Criminal Aggression," no other verdict can be rendered but guilty!

Charged with shedding the blood of the brave and patriotic Filipinos slain while fighting for their national liberty, no other verdict can be given than guilty!

Charged with personal responsibility for all the evil which has come and will hereafter come upon the Filipinos by the introduction of a flood of intoxicating liquors and the consequent debauching of a nation, as a part of his promise of "benevolent assimilation"; what can Mr. McKinley, who, as President, had full power to prohibit this damnable traffic, reply? No other verdict can be rendered than guilty!

Nor at the bar of public opinion of good men will it extenuate the sin of President McKinley, if he shall plead the truth, that he wantonly brought upon this nation and the Filipinos all the loss of life and expenditure of treasure, and all this debauchery which follows the liquor traffic, that he might by arousing a furor of en-



thusiasm for the nation's flag, thereby give his party and its leader an extension of political life and power.

We Lincoln Republicans have been distressed and shamed beyond expression, by the public utterances of our President, who at Fargo, was not withheld by self-respect nor by respect for his high office, from a coward's stealthy thrust at the honor of the brave and patriotic Filipino leader. Read these words of President McKinley:

"The leader of the insurgent forces says to the American Government, you can have peace if you will give us independence. Peace for independence! he says. He had another price than that for peace once before, but the United States pays no gold for peace."—President McKinley, at Fargo, N. D., Oct. 14, 1899.

Of General Aguinaldo Senator Hoar, summing up facts ascertained from, and established by, official records, writes thus:

"They (the official records) establish clearly and beyond reasonable doubt - - - that Aguinaldo is an honest, patriotic, brave man."—Senator Hoar in Springfield Republican, Jan. 11, 1900.

That no humiliation should be spared to us Lincoln Republicans, who made Mr. McKinley president of this nation, we have been compelled to read in his message to Congress four denials of unquestioned facts of history.

In his message to congress of Dec. 4th, 1899, President McKinley says:

"In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, *which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries.*"

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE TRUTH.

February 22nd, 1898, Oscar F. Williams, U. S. Consul at Manila, wrote to Mr. Cridler, his superior, as follows:

"Conditions here and in Cuba are practically alike; war exists; battles are of almost daily occurrence, and hospitals are full. Prisoners are brought here and shot without trial and Manila is under martial law - - - The crown forces have not been able to dislodge a rebel army within ten miles of Manilla. - - - Insurgents are being armed and drilled, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and efficiency, and all agree that a general uprising will come as soon as the governor-general embarks for Spain, which is fixed for March." — Oscar F. Williams, Consul. From Sen. Doc. 62, pp. 319-320.

Again Consul Williams writes from Manila, March 19, 1898:

"Rebels getting arms, money and friends, and they outnumber the Spaniards, residents and soldiery, probably one hundred to one."—Senate Doc. 62, pp. 320-321.

And Consul Williams again, March 31, 1898:

"From consensus of opinion I believe that of the Philippine people not five per cent are loyal to Spain."—Sen. Doc. 62, page 324.

In the message of President McKinley to congress of Dec. 4, 1899, he says, speaking of the cession of the Philippines from Spain to the United States:

"I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people."—Message of President McKinley to Congress, Dec. 4th, 1899.

When President McKinley wrote those words, in which he asserted his belief that this transfer of sovereignty by Spain to the United States "was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people", he had at his hand Gen. Otis' Report, which told of the feeling of the Filipinos, in Dec. 21, 1898, when the President by proclamation asserted our sovereignty.

"Aguinaldo met the proclamation by a counter one in which he indignantly protested against the claim of sovereignty by the United States in the islands, which really had been conquered from the Spaniards through the blood and treasure of his countrymen, and abused me for my assumption of the title of military governor. Even the women of Cavite province, in a document numerously signed by them, gave me to understand that after all the men are killed off they are prepared to shed their patriotic blood for the liberty and independence of their country."—Gen. Otis' Report, p. 70.

When President McKinley wrote those words he knew that long previous to the arrival of Dewey in Manila harbor the Filipinos had been in arms to wrest national independence from Spain. He knew that when Aguinaldo and his Filipino forces were armed by us to fight as allies of the United States against the Spaniards in the Philippines, that General Aguinaldo and those who acted with him announced publicly and repeatedly their purpose and expectation of independence. He knew that during nearly a year next preceding the date of his message the Filipinos had fought bravely and under overwhelming disadvantages against the United States forces who, under the orders of the administration, were slaughtering those patriots in pursuance of



President McKinley's announced purpose of "benevolent assimilation"; and he knew that not for an hour had the cession of their country been "in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great body of the Filipino people," and in that same message he recites that 65,000 American soldiers were then being employed to enforce American sovereignty in the Philippines. It is doubtless true, and doubtless was known to be true to President McKinley when he made the assertion above quoted, that not five per cent of the Filipinos approved of or consented to this cession of their country, and sale of their people by Spain to the United States.

During the same month in which the president's message of December 4th, 1899, was sent to congress, with its assurance of the optimistic belief of our president that the cession of the Philippines to the United States, with its sale of eight millions people, fighting for years for independence, which they had nearly won, was approved by the Filipinos, a certain Phelps Whitmarsh, sent as commissioner by the Outlook to report on existing conditions in the Philippine Islands, made to the Outlook his report December 29, 1899, by letter as follows:

"In spite of the offer of thirty pesos for every rifle given up to American authorities, comparatively few have been turned in; and for this reason, unless very stringent measures are taken, it will not be wholly safe for one or two men to travel anywhere in Luzon for years. In this regard I cannot help thinking that the 'humane' war the Americans are urging here has its disadvantages.

The only way of putting them down is by force. Give them a certain time to deliver up their arms and 'be good'. After that time, shoot every man caught red-

handed, in the plaza of the nearest town.”—Outlook, April 21st, 1900.

Later this same loyal imperialist, under date of March 5, 1900, writes again, making his report as to conditions in the Philippines:

“Everywhere insurrectos are re-organizing, or preparing for it. Everywhere, when one gets beneath the polished surface, one finds the same old hatred toward the Americans, the same hope and belief in ultimate independence. With the exception of a mere handful, too insignificant to be considered, every Filipino in his heart is an insurrecto, and wishes to drive the Americans from the islands. Even at the present moment the so-called ‘pacified’ provinces are in a bad state.”—Outlook, April 14th, 1900.

These letters are inserted for the double purpose of adding to the evidence of President McKinley’s unblushing falsification of fact in his message of December 4, 1899, and also of setting forth the impossibility of holding the Filipinos in slavery, except by their utter extermination. The sanguinary suggestions of this poor wretch are, however, in keeping with the purpose announced by President McKinley in his Pittsburg speech, as follows:

“There will be no useless parley, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed.”—William McKinley’s Pittsburg Speech, August 28, 1899.

In his message to Congress of Dec. 4, 1899, President McKinley asserted that when Aguinaldo returned to Manila to head the insurgent forces and to establish a Filipino government on their island, he had no hope of



national independence, and the President used the following language:

"The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off!"—President McKinley's Message to Congress, Dec. 4, 1899.

READ THE FACTS AS TO THE FILIPINOS' DEMANDS FOR  
INDEPENDENCE.

Consul General Pratt wrote to Assistant Secretary of State Day, from Singapore, May 5, 1898, previous to Gen. Aguinaldo's arrival at Manila, and inclosed an article published in the Singapore Free Press of May 4, 1898. This article contained the following:

"General Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advices. American protection would be desirable temporarily, on the same lines as that which might be instituted hereafter in Cuba." Senate Doc. 62, pages 344-345.

In a letter from Consul General Pratt to Secretary Day, dated May 20, 1898, was inclosed a copy of the manifesto of the Filipinos in Hongkong to their countrymen in Luzon, which begins as follows:

"Compatriots—Divine Providence is about to place independence within our reach, and in a way the most free and independent nation could hardly wish for. The Americans, not from mercenary motives, but for the sake of humanity, and the lamentations of so many persecuted people, have considered it opportune to extend their protecting mantle to our beloved country, now that they have been obliged to sever relations with Spain." Senate Doc. 62, page 345.

No one having access to the records relative to our occupation of the Philippines, could have been ignorant of these facts which President McKinley denies.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress of Dec. 4, 1899, has not hesitated to make four positive falsifications of historical facts, of the evidence of which he must have had full knowledge. The last of these to which attention shall here be called, and which concludes this review of the President's official record, is his statement with respect to the beginning of hostilities. He says:

"The aggression of the Filipinos continually increased, until finally just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an *attack evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.*" President McKinley's message to Congress, Dec. 4, 1899.

THE TRUTH AS TOLD BY GEN. OTIS.

The report of Gen. Otis, commanding the U. S. forces in the Philippines, reads as follows (page 66):

"The battle of Manila commenced at half past eight o'clock, on the evening of February 4th (1899), and continued until five o'clock the next evening. *The engagement was strictly defensive on that part of the insurgents, and one of rigorous attack by our forces.*"

Read the italicised words in the President's message, and compare with the italicised passage in Gen. Otis' report.

Senator Hoar (Republican), from Massachusetts, says:

The outbreak of hostilities was not their fault, but ours. A patrol (not a hostile military force), approached a small village between the lines of the two armies, a village on the American side of the line of demarkation, to which some of our soldiers had been moved in disregard to the rule applicable to all cases of truce. When this patrol approached this town it was challenged. How far the Filipinos understood our language, or how far our pickets understood the reply that they made in their own language, does not appear. But we fired upon them first. The fire was returned from their lines. Thereupon it was returned again from us, and several Filipinos were killed. As soon as Aguinaldo heard of it he sent a message to General Otis saying that the firing was without his knowledge and against his will; that he deplored it, and that he desired hostilities to cease, and would withdraw his troops to any distance General Otis should desire. To which the American general replied that, as the firing had begun, it must go on. Now, how absurd for the persons who could have stopped it at any time from the beginning, with a single word of assurance that they meant to respect the liberties of the people of the Philippine islands, to charge the men who have been constantly begging them to say that word with being responsible for the continuance of the war!"

—From letter of Senator Hoar, in Springfield Republican of January 11, 1900.

The only excuse which charity can urge for President McKinley assumes his innate incapacity for apprehending or for speaking the truth.

When Lincoln Republicans saw the foregoing statements of President McKinley in his message of Dec. 4, 1899, all of which falsify history as evidenced by the official records, and known to all men, they hid their faces in shame for the President elected by the party of



Abraham Lincoln. The people of this nation have never before had like cause to blush for any former chief executive, and they ask whether it can be, that in the cession of the Spanish colonial possessions was included Spanish perfidy.

It is never absolutely safe to forecast and determine the place in history that will be assigned to any man still living. So far as we may venture to predict the verdict of the future upon Wm. McKinley, it will be this:

He had inherited the traditions of the honored founders of the Republic, and of Lincoln and the great men who led the Republican party to triumph in 1860.

This was the McKinley who in 1890 spoke those glowing words at the New England dinner in New York, quoted on page 17.

This was McKinley before the noble traditions of the past had been hidden from eyes dazzled by the glittering bauble of the presidency.

It now appears that of the McKinley debauched by the Commercialism, which elected him to the presidency, with a perfect knowledge of his character, and an undoubted assurance that he would be its facile tool;—History will write:

HE WAS A MAN NOT INCAPABLE OF UNDERSTANDING, AND EVEN OF PREFERRING, THE BEST; BUT SO WEAK IN THE HOUR OF TEMPTATION THAT HE BECAME THE DISHONORED INSTRUMENT OF ALL THAT WAS BASEST IN THE POLITICS OF HIS PARTY; AND AT THE LAST HE BETRAYED ITS BETTER TRADITIONS, WHILE HIS FRIENDS, IN THEIR PITY, SOUGHT TO SHIELD HIM WITH A PROTECTING MANTLE OF SILENCE.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.





*W. J. Bryan*





**Anglo-Saxon civilization has taught the individual to protect his own rights ; American civilization will teach him to respect the rights of others.**

**Anglo-Saxon civilization has taught the individual to take care of himself. American civilization, proclaiming the equality of all before the law, will teach him that his own highest good requires the observance of the commandment : Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.**

**Anglo-Saxon civilization has, by force of arms, applied the art of government to other races for the benefit of Anglo-Saxons. American civilization will, by the influence of example, excite in other races a desire for self-government and a determination to secure it.**

**Anglo-Saxon civilization has carried its flag to every clime, and defended it with forts and garrisons. American civilization will imprint its flag upon the hearts of all who love freedom.—WM. J. BRYAN.**

From address before Virginia Democratic Association  
of the District of Columbia, Feb'y 22d, 1900.



## WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

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Mr. Bryan, although mature in mind and person, is still a young man. He completed his fortieth year on the nineteenth of March, 1900. His record thus far has no parallel in our history. At thirty-six years of age he became the candidate of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The platform adopted by that convention, as well as Mr. Bryan, its candidate, were at once repudiated by the old-time leaders of the party, and those who adhered to Mr. Bryan were a minority in most of the more powerful and richer states. In those states the Democratic state machinery was under the control of bitter enemies, who still masqueraded as Democrats. This fatal condition was in a measure relieved by the adherence of the People's Party, and that body of voters known as Silver Republicans. Under such conditions, Mr. Bryan's wonderful personal power was evidenced in a campaign never paralleled in our nation's history. The position which he has won in public opinion can be best shown by those most remarkable tributes paid to him by eminent men, and leading newspapers, none of whom are his political adherents.

## PERSONAL TRIBUTES TO BRYAN.

The first is from an interview with Hon. Thos. B. Reed, the distinguished Republican from Maine, who was for so many years Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and by common consent the ablest of his party's leaders.

### MR. REED'S ESTIMATE OF BRYAN.

Mr. Reed, in an interview in 1899, spoke of Mr. Bryan as follows:

"It's the man's great ability to rise to whatever occasion confronts him that is his most marked and valuable characteristic," ex-Speaker Reed said.

"The two occasions to which he rose most magnificently were the Chicago conventions in 1884 and 1892. At the latter one he opposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland in a speech of thrilling power. Although he did not convince the convention that Cleveland was the wrong man to nominate, he won a tremendous personal triumph. In this recent argument at the trust conference in Chicago he achieved another oratorical victory. He is a Democrat first, last and all the time, yet his best friends are Republicans."—Thos. B. Reed in an interview in 1899.

The next estimate of Mr. Bryan's character is by the Hon. Bourke Cockran, the distinguished Democratic lawyer of New York City, who does not support Mr. Bryan's political ideas.

### BOURKE COCKRAN AS TO BRYAN'S CHARACTER.

"I knew Bryan well," he said. "I served with him for four years in the ways and means committee of the house and we met almost every day in what might be called the intimacy of political association. Bryan per-

sonally is one of the purest men I ever met in politics or out. His devotion to public welfare, as he understands it, is more like the love of a woman for her child or for her husband, than it is the expression of a politician's mind. I do not believe that after many years of active participation in politics and three years of leadership, his moral nature has become colored by even the shadow of a selfish motive, or that in order to be elected president to-morrow he would consent to temporize with his belief or evade the expression of it."—Bourke Cockran in an interview in 1900.

#### WHAT THE TIMES-HERALD SAYS OF MR. BRYAN.

Notable among these tributes to Mr. Bryan is the remarkable editorial published in the Chicago Times-Herald, July 6, 1899. The Times-Herald has been generally considered the Chicago organ of the McKinley administration.

"The same day that ex-Governor Hogg was carrying Tammany by storm with his reference to Bryan, Mr. Bryan himself was received with tremendous enthusiasm both in Atlanta and at Barnesville, Georgia. Everywhere it is the same story. The man seems to have suffered not at all in the esteem of the masses of his followers because of his defeat in 1896. True, he has found in several states that the Democratic party leaders consider the silver issue a disastrous one, and in those states the popular vote would certainly be hostile to his silver policy, but wherever he goes he meets with manifestations of an almost fanatical personal loyalty. Very few American politicians have been the objects of such general or intense devotion.

"What, then, will explain this extraordinary phenomenon? It may be referred to a combination of causes, each potent in its way. Mr. Bryan has character, sincerity, a winning personality, intellectual brilliancy, elo-



quence; and the elements are so mixed in him as to produce the best possible effect. He is, besides, the leading exponent of a principle which gives him a remarkable influence where the principle is held, while his character, gifts and attainments secure him the liking of people who regret the principle.

"At one time there was a very natural disposition to ascribe his prestige to a single speech, but the speech was merely his opportunity. Since delivering it he has proved his powers as an orator many times, and he has stood the closer scrutiny of the public, which is attracted but not dominated by oratory. We have known men even more brilliant on the platform who never got beyond the part of performers in a campaign show. With all their ability they could not command respect, because they did not possess those moral qualities which the American people desire in their political leaders of the presidential class.

"Mr. Bryan is clean of speech and act. He has nothing to explain. He is honest in his convictions. What he lacks most is a lively humor, and this sometimes does a politician more harm than good, as S. S. Cox used to confess ruefully. Much as Americans enjoy a joke, they prefer serious men in high places.

"When, therefore, all things are taken into account, it is clear why Mr. Bryan is popular, and no one should now feel disposed to grudge him the position he has won. Whether he may succeed in commending his political ideas to the voters of the country, is another question."—Times-Herald Editorial, July 6, 1899.

It is interesting to quote from Mr. Bryan's Barnesville address, to which the Times-Herald refers in its editorial above quoted. Near the close of his Barnesville address, after he had considered the trusts and spoken of the Philippine and money questions, Mr. Bryan said:

"Whether I am nominated or not in 1900 is immaterial to me. Whether I shall ever again be a candidate for any office depends on circumstances. I don't want to be a candidate for president unless those who think as I do believe that I can do more for the principles of the party already adopted than any one else. I would rather help somebody else win than be the cause of the party's defeat. If the Democratic party wants somebody to lead a retreat, they must find some one accustomed to walking backward. The Democratic party will not weaken on the money question, and the question of imperialism will bring more votes out of the Republican party in the coming campaign than in any of the campaigns since the last canvass of Abraham Lincoln."

In other words, Mr. Bryan would not accept a nomination on a platform which did not re-affirm the platform of 1896, and he does not want the nomination even in these circumstances unless those who share his political beliefs are satisfied that his candidacy will best promote the principles. Distinguished as he is, the patriotic Nebraskan regards himself and his personal political fortunes as mere trifles in comparison with the reforms whose success he holds to be essential to the restoration of equality of rights and to the safety and perpetuity of free government. All impartial men who may read the quoted extract from his Barnesville speech must share the Times Herald's admiration of Mr. Bryan's honesty and the grandeur of his motives.

We may not dare to pronounce at this date the final sentence of history upon William J. Bryan.

It is enough now to say, that thus far, day by day, year by year, since his entering public life, he has won steadily and never lost the confidence of his fellow citi-

zens. No man has ever attempted to impeach his private life, nor the absolute sincerity and unshaken steadfastness of his political convictions. He stands today as he has stood from the first, the "Tribune of the People." He is the foremost advocate of equal privileges for all, and the determined foe of special privileges for any.

His courage, his persistent energy, his strength, and his endurance, equal his matchless eloquence, and his powerful personal magnetism.

His absolute Americanism classes him with Lincoln, Seward and Blaine. His indomitable courage, with Stephen A. Douglas. When we consider all the elements of Mr. Bryan's greatness, we think it more than probable that this will be the verdict of the future:

WITH THE NAMES OF WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON AND LINCOLN MUST BE WRITTEN, WITH EQUAL HONOR, THE NAME OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



W. J. BRYAN.





## PORTRAITS.

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No.		Page.
1.	OF LINCOLN ON FIRST PAGE OF COVER. This is copied from a photograph made in Chicago ; negative now lost. This photograph was used by St. Gaudens, in modelling for the bronze Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Chicago.	
2.	LINCOLN ..... Copied from a Century engraving, by T. Cole.	9
3.	McKINLEY ..... Copied from a photograph, Bakers Art Gallery, Columbus, O.	13
4.	McKINLEY ..... Copied from a photograph, Bakers Art Gallery, Columbus, O.	33
5.	BRYAN ..... Copied from a photograph, Bathrach & Brothers, Washington, D. C.	35
6.	BRYAN ..... Copied from a photograph, Townsend, Lincoln, Neb.	45

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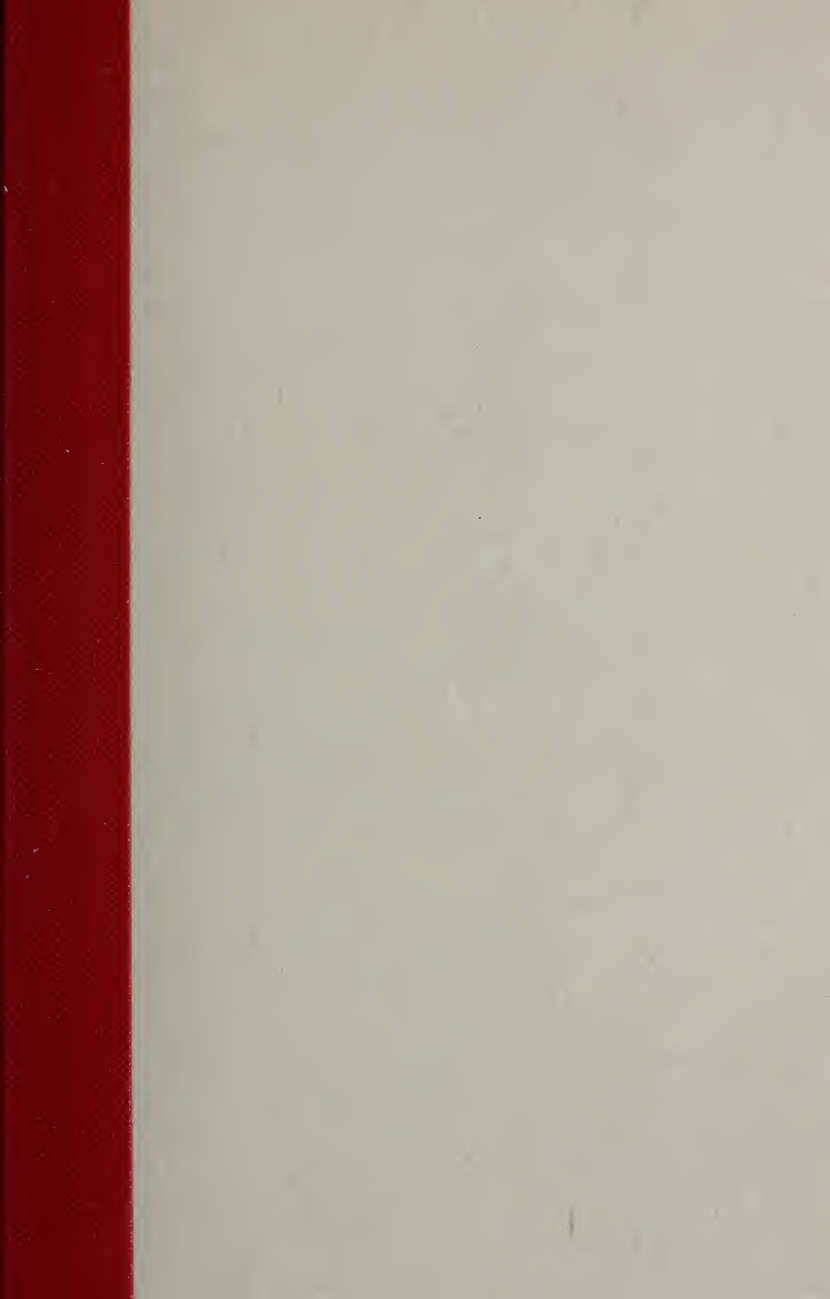
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